

dealate queen from Mittagong (34/150), N.S.W. (BBL, 1.v.1967) was taken under a rock at the base of a tree in dry sclerophyll woodland over sandstone.

*N. enormis* and *N. capitatus* can be distinguished by the following diagnoses, which may be added as couplet 3A to Brown's (1955: 484) key to species of *Notoncus* workers.

- Smaller species, maximum Head Width less than 1.3 mm. Appressed pubescence present on all body tagmata, almost as thick on propodeum as on gaster, with density otherwise diminishing cephalad. Head and mesosoma relatively finely sculptured, individual cephalic striae narrower than the diameter of an eye facet . . . . . ***N. capitatus* Forel**
- Larger species, maximum Head Width exceeding 1.9 mm. Appressed pubescence almost entirely restricted to gaster. Head and mesosoma much more coarsely sculptured, individual cephalic striae clearly wider than an eye facet . . . . . ***N. enormis* Szabó**

*Notoncus* is here recorded for the first time from New Guinea. The ANIC has specimens identifiable by Brown's criteria as *N. gilberti* Forel, from the following localities: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: NORTHERN DISTRICT: Gona Rd (10.vi.1973, P. M. Room); Managalase Area, 2500-3000 ft (760-912 m) (viii.1965, R. Pullen). CENTRAL DISTRICT: Hombrom Bluff (18.iv.1973, P. M. Room).

Gona Village is N of Popondetta (8°45' S 148°15' E); Managalase is an area centred on Sila Mission (ca 9°05' S 148°26' E), upper Pongani River valley, N of Mt Lamington; Hombrom Bluff (9°23' S 147°19' E), is just north-east of Port Moresby. According to the collectors specimens were taken in savanna habitats rather than rain forest. *N. gilberti* is thus known in New Guinea from 3 widely separated areas, each with local savanna vegetation including *Eucalyptus*, and seems unlikely to have been introduced from Australia by human agency. It is more likely that the species was once widespread in *Eucalyptus* savanna woodland on northern *Terra Australis* (the former united Australia/New Guinea land mass), and became isolated vicariantly on New Guinea when the 2 modern lands were last separated by ocean. The most northern known Australian record is from Turulka (17/145), near Ravenshoe, Qld (19.vi.1937, T. Greaves).

### **Notostigma Emery**

The Western Australian *N. sanguinea* Clark is transferred above to *Camponotus* and renamed *C. johnclarki* due to secondary homonymy. The two species remaining in *Notostigma* are:

### **Notostigma carazzii (Emery)**

*Camponotus carazzii* Emery, 1895: 354.

*Camponotus podenzanai* Emery, 1895: 355. Syn.n.

This taxon, described from the worker, was originally assigned to *Camponotus*, with type locality Mt Bellenden Ker (17/145), Qld. In the same paper Emery named as *Camponotus podenzanai* queen and male specimens from Kamerunga (16/145), near Cairns, about 50 km further north. I have previously examined a queen type in the Emery collection (MCSN) and consider it to be a sexual of *N. carazzii*, establishing the above synonymy. Colony-associated sexuals and workers of this species have apparently never been collected.

*N. carazzii* has the following known distribution (ANIC, QMBA): QUEENSLAND: Black Mt, 17 km ESE of Julatten, Cairns, "Windsor Castle" on Mount Windsor Tableland (16/145); 9 km W of Herberton, Boar Pocket, Boulders N.P. near Babinda, Douglas Creek in Lamb Range, Hypipamee Crater N.P., Josephine Falls N.P., Koombuloomba, Lake Barrine N.P., Millstream N.P., Tomoulin (17/145); Mt Spec, 4 mi (6.4 km), 8 km and 10 km W of Paluma (18/145); Gayundah Creek, Hinchinbrook I. (18/146); Broken River, Eungella N.P. at 2000 ft (608 m) (21/148) (Collectors: E. H. Bourne, J. G. Brooks, D. Cook, J. E. Feehan, T. Greaves, S.